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SHAW PITTMAN
IP GROUP
1650 TYSONS BOULEVARD
SUITE 1300
MCLEAN, VA 22102

EXAMINER

BHATIA, AJAY M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 09/27/2004

6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

8

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/821,030

Applicant(s)

TOKUMARU ET AL.

Examiner

Ajay M Bhatia

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2001.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. Claims 1-27 are pending.
2. Claims 1-27 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Regarding claims 2-27, the phrase "basic language" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear what is defined by a "basic language," for the purposes of this office action "basic language" is being treated as any language, meaning either a programming language, natural language or any other type of language.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-5, 7-8, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cocoon (see attached print out of Web Site).
5. For claim 1, the Cocoon website teaches, a content distribution system comprising a content distribution server, the server transmitting content upon receipt of an access to the system from different types of terminal devices,

wherein the content is stored in the content distribution server, and the system identifies a type of the terminal device which have requested for the content along with changing contents of processing by which the content is distributed depending on the type of the terminal when the content distribution processing is performed according to the stored content. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

6. For claim 2, the Coccon website teaches, a content server receiving accesses from terminal devices, each using different display language, the content server comprising:

content storage means, storing content created by data written in a basic language; (see Coccon, Installing Coccon)

terminal type identifying means, identifying a type of the terminal device accessing to the server; and (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

language conversion and transmission means, reading out the content stored in the content storage means, converting the display language used for the content into an appropriate display language for performing display on the terminal device, and transmitting the converted content to the terminal device. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Cocoon Processing Instructions))

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7. For claim 3, the Coccon website teaches, a program for realizing a content server receiving an access by different types of terminal devices with a computer the content server comprising:

content storage means, storing content created by data written in a basic language; (see Coccon, Installing Coccon)

terminal type identifying means, identifying a type of the terminal device accessing to the server; (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

and language conversion and transmission means, reading out the content stored in the content storage means, converting the display language used for the content into an appropriate display language for performing display on the terminal device, and transmitting the converted content to the terminal device. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Cocoon Processing Instructions))

8. For claim 4, the Coccon website teaches, a storage medium to store a program for realizing a content server receiving an access by different types of terminal devices with a computer, the content server comprising:

content storage means, storing content created by data written in a basic language; (see Coccon, Installing Coccon)

terminal type identifying means, identifying a type of the terminal device accessing to the server; and (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

language conversion and transmission means, reading out the content stored in the content storage means, converting the display language used for the content into an appropriate display language for performing display on the terminal device, and transmitting the converted content to the terminal device. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Cocoon Processing Instructions))

9. For claim 5, the Coccon website teaches, the content server of claim 2 wherein the terminal type identifying means identifies the type of the terminal device in accordance with an header of Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) sent from the terminal. (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

10. For claim 7, the Coccon website teaches, the content server of claim 2 wherein information in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing display on the terminal device is separated into display contents description data indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description data indicative of a display format of the display, and

wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least the display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing

display. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Hello World))

11. For claim 8, the Coccon website teaches, the content server of claim 7 wherein the display format description data includes description indicating a display format of each of the display contents corresponding to each of the display contents described in the display contents description data. (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Hello World, and Browser Dependent Styling))

12. For claim 10, the Coccon website teaches, a method of distributing content on receipt of an access to the system from different types of terminal devices, the method comprising the steps of:

storing the content; (see Coccon, Installing Coccon)

identifying a type of the terminal device which have requested for the content;
(see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

and changing contents of processing by which the content is distributed depending on the type of the terminal when the content distribution processing is performed according to the stored content. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

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13. Claims 11-16, 18-23 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jamtgaard et al. (for the purpose of this action referred to as Jamtgaard, U.S. Patent 6,430,624).

14. For claim 11, Jamtgaard teaches, a language conversion system for converting one arbitrary display language referring to as a conversion source display language out of different display languages used for performing display on different types of terminal devices into another arbitrary display language, the system comprising:

display language data storage means, storing data written in the conversion source display language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 21-24)

first conversion processing means, converting the data written in the conversion source display language stored in the display language data storage means into data written in a basic language, the first conversion processing means separating the conversion source display language data into display contents description indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description indicative of a display format of the display as a result of performing an analysis of the data written in the conversion source display language, and the data written in the basic language including at least display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing display; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

basic language data storage means, storing the data written in the basic language; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

second conversion processing means, generating another display language data by determining display contents according to the display contents description data in the data written in the basic language stored in the basic language data storage means and by determining the display format according to the display format description data. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 line 58 to Col. 5 line 6)

15. For claim 12, Jamtgaard teaches, a language conversion system for converting different display languages used for performing display on different types of terminal devices into a basic language, the system comprising:

display language data storage means, storing data written in the display languages; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 21-24)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the display language stored in the display language data storage means into data written in the basic language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein the conversion processing means separates the data written in the display language into display contents description indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description indicative of a display format of the display as a result of performing an analysis of the data written in the display language, and the data written in the basic language includes at least display contents description data and display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

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16. For claim 13, Jamtgaard teaches, a storage medium to store a program for realizing a language conversion system for converting different display languages used for performing display on different types of terminal devices into a basic language with a computer, the system comprising:

display language data storage means, storing data written in the display languages; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 21-24)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the display language stored in the display language data storage means into data written in written in the basic language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein the conversion processing means separates the data written in the display language into display contents description indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description indicative of a display format of the display as a result of performing an analysis of the data written in the display language, and the data written in the basic language includes at least display contents description data and display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

17. For claim 14, Jamtgaard teaches, a program for realizing a language conversion system for converting different display languages used for performing display on different types of terminal devices into a basic language with a computer, the system comprising:

display language data storage means, storing data written in the display languages; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 21-24)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the display language stored in the display language data storage means into data written in written in the basic language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein the conversion processing means separates the data written in the display language into display contents description indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description indicative of a display format of the display as a result of performing an analysis of the data written in the display language, and the data written in the basic language includes at least display contents description data and display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

18. For claim 15, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 12 wherein the conversion processing means generates data written in the basic language not including the display format description data when the display format of a display language which to be converted is in a basic display format. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 26-30 and Col. 13 lines 7-13)

19. For claim 16, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 15 wherein the display format description data includes description indicating a display

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format of each of the display contents corresponding to each of the display contents described in the display contents description data. (see Jamtgaard, Col.13 lines 20-27)

20. For claim 18, Jamtgaard teaches, a method of converting data written in a language for output which is subject to conversion into data written in a basic language, the method being used for converting data written in different languages for output by different types of devices into data written in one common basic language, the method comprising the step of (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

separating the data written in the output language into output contents description indicative of what is to be output and output format description indicative of an output format of the output data as a result of performing an analysis of the data written in the output language, and the data written in the output language including at least output contents description data and output format description data necessary for performing output. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

21. For claim 19, Jamtgaard teaches, a language conversion system for generating data written in multiple different languages for performing display on different types of terminal devices according to one basic language, the system comprising:

basic language data storage means, storing data written in the basic language; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the basic language data stored in the basic language data storage means into data written in the display language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein information in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing display on the terminal device is separated into display contents description data indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description data indicative of a display format of the display, (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

and wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least the display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col.13 lines 20-27)

22. For claim 20, Jamtgaard teaches, a storage medium to store a program for realizing a language conversion system for generating data written in multiple different languages for performing display on different types of terminal devices according to one basic language with a computer, the system comprising:

basic language data storage means, storing data written in the basic language; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the basic language data stored in the basic language data storage means into data written in the display language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

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wherein information in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing display on the terminal device is separated into display contents description data indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description data indicative of a display format of the display, (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

and wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least the display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col.13 lines 20-27)

23. For claim 21, Jamtgaard teaches, a program for realizing a language conversion system for generating data written in multiple different languages for performing display on different types of terminal devices according to one basic language with a computer, the system comprising:

basic language data storage means, storing data written in the basic language; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the basic language data stored in the basic language data storage means into data written in the display language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein information in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing display on the terminal device is separated into display contents description data indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description data indicative

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of a display format of the display, (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

and wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least the display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col.13 lines 20-27)

24. For claim 22, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 19 wherein the conversion processing means carries out the conversion so that a display format of the data is in a standard display format in the display language to be converted when no display format description data is included in the data written in the basic language. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 13 lines 7-34)

25. For claim 23, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 19 wherein the display format description data includes description indicating a display format of each of the display contents corresponding to each of the display contents described in the display contents description data. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 13 lines 7-34)

26. For claim 25, Jamtgaard teaches, a method of converting data written in a basic language being retrieved which is subject to conversion into data written in a language for output, the method being used for converting the data written in the basic language into data written in different kind of languages for outputting by different types of

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terminal devices according to one basic language, (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 line 58 to Col. 5 line 6)

wherein information, contained in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing output by the terminal device, is separated into output contents description data indicative of what is to be output and output format description data indicative of an output format, (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

and wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least output contents description data and output format description data necessary for performing output. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

27. For claim 26, Jamtgaard teaches, Data written in a basic language which is used as basic data for converting data into data written in multiple different languages for performing output by different types of terminal devices, the medium following parts:

an output contents description part, describing output contents of the data; and
an output format description part, describing an output format of the output contents. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

28. For claim 27, Jamtgaard teaches, a storage medium to store the data written in the basic language defined in claim 26. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

29. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Cocoon (see attached print out of Web Site) and Davis et al. (for the purpose of this office action referred to is Davis, U.S. Patent 5,796,952).

30. For claim 6, the Coccon website teaches, a content server receiving accesses from terminal devices, each using different display language, the content server comprising:

content storage means, storing content created by data written in a basic language; (see Coccon, Installing Coccon)

terminal type identifying means, identifying a type of the terminal device accessing to the server; and (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

language conversion and transmission means, reading out the content stored in the content storage means, converting the display language used for the content into an appropriate display language for performing display on the terminal device, and transmitting the converted content to the terminal device. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Cocoon Processing Instructions))

The Coccon website fails to teaches, the content server of claim 2 wherein the terminal type identifying means identifies the type of the terminal device in accordance with an IP address of the terminal device when it accesses to the server.

Davis teaches, the content server of claim 2 wherein the terminal type identifying means identifies the type of the terminal device in accordance with an IP address of the terminal device when it accesses to the server. (see Davis, Col. 11 lines 13-33)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art at the time of the invention to combine the Coccon sever with the method of Davis to identify the client based on IP because, Web site administrators and Internet advertiser, can use that information to determine the type of advertise for users. (see Davis, Col. 11 lines 13-33)

31. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cocoon (see attached print out of Web Site) and XML 1.0 (see attached print out of Web Site).

32. For claim 9, the Coccon website teaches, a content server receiving accesses from terminal devices, each using different display language, the content server comprising:

content storage means, storing content created by data written in a basic language; (see Coccon, Installing Coccon)

terminal type identifying means, identifying a type of the terminal device accessing to the server; and (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Browser Dependent Styling))

language conversion and transmission means, reading out the content stored in the content storage means, converting the display language used for the content into an appropriate display language for performing display on the terminal device, and transmitting the converted content to the terminal device. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Cocoon Processing Instructions))

Additionally, the Coccon website teaches, the content server of claim 2 wherein information in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing display on the terminal device is separated into display contents description data indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description data indicative of a display format of the display, and

wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least the display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Coccon, What does it do?, What does it change for me?, and Cocoon User Guide (Hello World))

Additionally, the Coccon website teaches, the content server of claim 7 wherein the display format description data includes description indicating a display format of each of the display contents corresponding to each of the display contents described in the display contents description data. (see Coccon, Cocoon User Guide (Hello World, and Browser Dependent Styling))

The Coccon website fails to teaches, the content server of claim 8 wherein the description indicating the display format includes an elliptical symbol, which shows that the description is a predetermined display format.

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 teaches, the content server of claim 8 wherein the description indicating the display format includes an elliptical symbol, which shows that the description is a predetermined display format. (see Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, 2.2 Characters and 3.1 Star-Tags, End-Tags, and Empty-Element Tags. It is inherent that '0' is a Unicode character as described in the 2.2 Characters)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art at the time of the invention to combine the server of Coccon with the method of The Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, because the Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 describes the XML standard, allowing Coccon to conform with the standards allowing it to befits from improvements to the XML standard over time.

33. Claims 17, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Jamtgaard et al. (for the purpose of this action referred to as Jamtgaard, U.S. Patent 6,430,624) and XML 1.0 (see attached print out of Web Site).

34. For claim 17, Jamtgaard teaches, a language conversion system for converting different display languages used for performing display on different types of terminal devices into a basic language, the system comprising:

display language data storage means, storing data written in the display languages; and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 21-24)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the display language stored in the display language data storage means into data written in written in the basic language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein the conversion processing means separates the data written in the display language into display contents description indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description indicative of a display format of the display as a result of performing an analysis of the data written in the display language, and the data written in the basic language includes at least display contents description data and display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

Additionally, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 12 wherein the conversion processing means generates data written in the basic language not including the display format description data when the display format of a display language which to be converted is in a basic display format. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 26-30 and Col. 13 lines 7-13)

Additionally, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 15 wherein the display format description data includes description indicating a display format of each of the display contents corresponding to each of the display contents described in the display contents description data. (see Jamtgaard, Col.13 lines 20-27)

Jamtgaard fails to teaches, the language conversion system of claim 16 wherein the description indicating the display format includes an elliptical symbol, which shows that the description is a predetermined display format.

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 teaches, the language conversion system of claim 16 wherein the description indicating the display format includes an elliptical symbol, which shows that the description is a predetermined display format. (see Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, 2.2 Characters and 3.1 Star-Tags, End-Tags, and Empty-Element Tags. It is inherent that '0' is a Unicode character as described in the 2.2 Characters)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Jamtgaard with the method of The Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, because the Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 describes the XML standard, which would allow content to be created using an editor that complies with the XML.

35. For claim 24, Jamtgaard teaches, a language conversion system for generating data written in multiple different languages for performing display on different types of terminal devices according to one basic language, the system comprising:

basic language data storage means, storing data written in the basic language;
and (see Jamtgaard, Col. 7 lines 48-51)

conversion processing means, converting the data written in the basic language data stored in the basic language data storage means into data written in the display language; (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33)

wherein information in the data written in the basic language which is required for performing display on the terminal device is separated into display contents description data indicative of what is to be displayed and display format description data indicative of a display format of the display, (see Jamtgaard, Col. 4 lines 24-33 and Col. 7 line 51 to Col. 8 line 3)

and wherein the data written in the basic language includes at least the display contents description data and the display format description data necessary for performing display. (see Jamtgaard, Col.13 lines 20-27)

Additionally, Jamtgaard teaches, the language conversion system of claim 19 wherein the display format description data includes description indicating a display format of each of the display contents corresponding to each of the display contents described in the display contents description data. (see Jamtgaard, Col. 13 lines 7-34)

Jamtgaard fails to teaches, the language conversion system of claim 23 wherein the description indicating the display format includes an elliptical symbol, which shows that the description is a predetermined display format.

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 teaches, the language conversion system of claim 23 wherein the description indicating the display format includes an elliptical symbol, which shows that the description is a predetermined display format. (see Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, 2.2 Characters and 3.1 Star-Tags, End-

Tags, and Empty-Element Tags. It is inherent that '0' is a Unicode character as described in the 2.2 Characters)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Jamtgaard with the method of The Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, because the Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 describes the XML standard, which would allow content to be created using an editor that complies with the XML.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajay M Bhatia whose telephone number is 703-605-4344. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

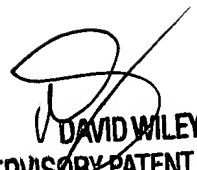
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100